OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1893.

Capital National at Lincoln Fails for More Than Half a Million.

STATE FUNDS GO WITH THE WRECK

Almost a Quarter of a Million on Deposit in the Broken Bank.

CAUSED A MOST PROFOUND SENSATION

Sunday Night at the Capital Turned from

Rest to Wonderment.

AFFAIRS OF THE INSOLVENT CONCERN

Little Hope That Anything Can Be Saved from the Establishment.

LONG KNOWN TO BE RATHER SHAKY

Other Financiers Knew Mosher Was in a Tight Place, but Thought He Would Pull Through Details as Far as Known Now.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The startling announcement of the failure of the Capital National bank was made shortly after 41, o'clock tonight, and with it came the statement that the state treasurer was caught in the crash in the sum of \$250,000.

This news spread like wildfire, and it was the sole topic of conversation of the hundreds who were arrested by it as they were on their way to their beds.

The appearance of National Bank Examiner J. M. Griffith of Wahoo, who came in on the evening train, was responsible for the closing of the bank, which came in a few hours after that official began his investigation of the books and papers of the institu-

Caught the State.

It is stated that the failure is a bad one, but the exact situation cannot be ascertained tonight. The deposit amounts to about \$625,000 and of this amount between \$175,000 and \$250,000 are state funds. for which the bond of the treasurer will be liable.

The capital stock is \$350,000, all paid up Cashier R. C. Outcalt stated that the assets would protect the depositors, but there is great doubt expressed as to the correctness of this statement.

Bond of the Treasurer.

Captaia J. E. Hill, ex-state treasurer, in discussing the situation could not refrain from expressing a feeling of relief that he had been lucky enough to turn his office over to his successor before the crash came. In this connection it may be stated that the given by Treasurer Bartley was \$3,100,000, which was \$300,-000 more than required by law. His bond includes nearly all the banks in Lincoln, two at Fremont, Leander Girard of Columbus and the Globe Loan and Trust company of Omaha.

None of the big Omaha banks are in cluded, although they were on the bond of the ex-treasurer. Messrs. Drake, Barlow and Hatch were here a few days ago, at the time the office was turned over, and were anxious at that time to get from under.

Passed its Last Dividend.

The bank skipped a dividend the last time, which was the first occurrence of the kind in its history. The last statement showed \$34,000 charged to the account of profit and loss. Some time ago the bank examiner required the bank to turn a large amount of gas bonds into money, and also compelled the assignment of the penitentiary contract. It is stated that the contract was a losing investment, but other information is to the effect that it had always been claimed to be good property.

Has a Worthless Bond.

State Treasurer Bartley is not in the city. tonight, having left Saturday to spend Sunday at his home at Atkinson, Neb. It is stated that the statement of the law calling for a special bond from every bank in which state money is deposited had been complied with in this case, and the bond is said to have been filed ten days ago. It is signed by the Capital National bank, C. W. Mosher and R. C. Outcalt. The bond is therefore worthless, so far as the present case is concerned, as all the signers are of the collapsed

Owners in Bad Shape.

The Capital National bank was constructed from the ruins of the old Marsh Harvester bank of this city, which died from pure exhaustion about eight years ago. Mosher was the nephew of C. W. Marsh, and was connected with the Marsh bank, and became a sponsor for the rejuvenated institution. which was given the name of the Capital National. Well known bankers of Lincoln have known for some time that the Capital National bank was in bad shape, but none of them have been alarmed for the reason that they have believed all along that Mosher own funds if the worst came. They now be-Heve that Mosher and Outcalt are in such close quarters that they could not save anything even were they disposed to have

One Thing Explained.

The faiture of the Capital National explains to a certain extent the opposition by Mesher to the project of making Lincoln a reserve city. It will be remembered that some two months ago the comptroller of the treasury designated Lincoln as a reserve city. Two days later he reversed the order, and it was given out from Washington that the reversal was because the Lincoln bankers could not agree upon the arrangements necessary before the order could be carried into effect. It transpires, however, that the disagreement was very one-sided. Of the six banks in the city, the Capital National was the only one

that opposed the arrangement. Mosher was influential enough with the powers that be at Washington to have the order rescinded. Already in a Tight Place.

His opposition to the project was based on the fact that if Lincoln was made a reserve city right away the banks would have been compelled under the law to increase their reserves from 15 per cent to 25 per cent. The Capital National was already pressed for funds to meet the ordinary reanirements of business and consequently was in no position to increase its reserve.

The directors of the broken bank are C. W. Mosher, C. E. Yates, H. J. Walsh, Henry Guerner and R. O. Phillips,

The officers are: C. W. Mosher, president, and J. Walsh, vice president; R. C. Outcult, cashier.

Among the stockholders are the Putnam estate, the Funke estate and the Holmes estate, and the trust money held in Escro by D. L. Thomson. The directors who retired at the last election were A. P. Stewart and D. E. Thomson,

To Avoid a Run.

A meeting of the bankers of this city was held at the Lincoln this evening to discuss the situation. It was feared that the trouble would precipitate a run on some of the other banks tomorrow morn ing and one of the first things done was to make arrangements to prevent it. The Omaha banks were called on and they immediately responded by sending a representative on a special engine to assure the bankers here that every courtesy would be extended and that all needed assistance to meet any run that might take place would be forthcoming. How the State Stands,

Secretary of State Allen stated tonight that the special bond given by the Capital National bank was approved by ex-Governor Boyd, Attorney General Hastings and the secretary of state. As to the amount of money that was on deposit with the Capital National bank, State Auditor Moore said the treasurer told him a day or two ago that it was about \$250,000, or \$75,000 more than there was on the 30th of November, when the report was made at the end of the fiscal year. The situation will undoubtedly result in the appointment of a special committee by the legislature to investigate matters.

THURSTON OUT OF IT.

He Withdraws from the Senatorial Contest

Other Booms Progressing. Lancoux, Neb., Jan. 22.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The news of the withdrawal of Thurston from the senatorial race broke the monotony of what promised to be a dull, uneventful evening. The announcement came with the arrival of the evening train from Omaha at 9 o'clock, and it took but a few minutes for the story to make the rounds of the hotels, where the members and nonlegislative politicians most do congregate.

It created quite a little stir and the Thurston men did not attempt to conceal their disappointment, while the Paddock followers were elated accordingly. Scnator Paddock shared in the feeling of exhilaration, but would not plead guilty to anything of the feet upon his candidacy would be, he said he did not know what difference it could make as he was certain of election before, and could not see how a certainty could be made more certain.

Some of the Thurston men say that they yould never go to Paddock, and assert in language more forcible than elegant that his chances are even less promising than they were before.

Instead of allaying the feeling between the factions the first tendency of the latest development has been to intensify the bitterness, and there are no indications that a night's sleep and sober second thought will bring about a revulsion of sentiment on the part of the Paddock opposition. Sagacious politicians who have carefully sized up the situation, say that Paddock will never come within fifteen votes of securing the solid republican strength in the joint convention.

Populists Doing Nothing.

The independents made no move today, though the political talk had the call at their headquarters. They are not at all sangulue as to the outcome of the senatorial fight. Merrick of Greeley said this evening that they had held out an opportunity to both the republicans and democrats, and yould continue to hold them out, but imme diately qualified the latter statement. His idea is that the republicans have an opportunity to unite with them on Powers, and that the democrats can do the same on Me

he said, "that all they want is to defeat the republicans, and if that is the case they have a way to do it, but they have thus far shown no disposition to convince the people that they are sincere in their claims in this

steetion. Many of the members returned this even ng, and there is little room for doubt but that all of the legislators will be in their scats tomorrow when thereoll is called with the exception of those whose votes are protected by pairs made Saturday morning.

Omaha at the State House,

The house committee on privileges and elections will submit its report as soon as Chairman Schlotfeldt is ready to give his consent. The other members have been ready for the past two days, as all the evidence has been read, and the only thing remaining was the comparison of exhibits. The report, it is stated, will recommend to throw out certain precinets and certain votes in other precinets and the ordering of an entire new count of K. Sudborough came down this evening.

and Paul Vandervoort immediately reported to get instructions for the coming week. Among the other Omaha arrivals were Dr. 8. D. Moreer and T. J. Mahoney. The former came to encourage the Paddock boom, but he encountered a score of men with their knives out, and he took the mid-

John M. Thurston Withdraws. following letter has been handed to

THE BEE for publication: OMARA, Jan. 22.-To My Republican Friends When I consented to become a candidate for enator I did so upon my personal responsibility, knowing of no reason why I might not aspire to represent the people of the state of Nebruska. I am advised, however, that the affairs of my client may suffer if I persist in my

candidacy. sent professionally an absolute loyalty with which my personal ambitions have no right to interfere. Moved, therefore, by the highest considerations of duty I withdraw from the senatorial contest. My chief regret is that I disappoint and perhaps embarrass my friends, whose good opinion I value more than political

JOHN M. THURSTON.

COMING CAPRIVI'S WAY NOW

Events in German Politics Shaping Themselves in Favor of the Chancellor.

BISMARCK'S RUSSIAN POLICY POPULAR

Plans for Securing an Understanding Between Hohenzollern and Romanoff Reing Industriously Pursued Rumors Heard in Berlin-The Wedding.

(Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bonnett,1 Berlin, Jan. 22 - New York Herald Cable Special to Tue Ben |- Each day the press contains denials as to the chancellor's speech before the military commission. The truth is Caprivi did what most politicians do he beat the big war drum when he wanted to press his military bill. There is one particular point upon which Caprividwelt which is interesting. He said France was nearer now than ever to a dictatorship; that M. Constans had stirred up all these Panama scandals: that he was marked out for the dictatorship. Such is the information which has been sent from the German embassy in Paris to the chancellery here.

moment, everything is being done to bring about an entente with Russia.

All the chancellor's remarks anent Russia

have been withdrawn, for, at the present

Bismarck Coming to the Front. The fact that the kaiser is adopting Bismarck's policy toward Russia is attracting a good deal of attention. It means more than at first sight appears. In the first place it again opens the question of the possibility of Bismarck returning to favor-I do not say to power. Bismarck has most assuredly inspired more faith in Russia than any other German statesman. The question now is, can his successor take his place? He will

undoubtedly have to try. I had a short interview with an intimate friend of Prince Bismark. He assured me that, quite contrary to the report spread about the alliance with Austria had been weakened, not strengthened, as stated. It was owing to this that the strong efforts were being made at present to bring about an understanding with Russia.

Caprivi is Winning.

The right, as I predicted, has given way to the desires of the emperor, and will give its full vote for the government on the army bill. Even the Gazette de la Croix has abandoned its attacks against the two years system. Everything now depends upon the center, but from all I hear there is not any chance of the center accepting anything less than the two-years service.

The kaiser is doing all in his power to further the efforts of the chancellor. Each deputy who defends the project receives the imperial thanks, as witness the attention to Deputy Arthur Gehlert, who had supported it. The deputies find it difficult to resist

such delicate attentions. A host of pessimistically couched pamphlets have lately made their appearance. All predict war. One I have read shows that Germany is on the eve of being attacked on two frontiers. Another that Russia's route to Constantinople is via Brandenburg Gate, as it was said Caprivi had himself stated in a speech to the military commission. The chancellor, for that matter, gives daily some startling statement for public digestion, all of which goes to remind one of the tactics of Bismarck when money was needed for mili tary purposes.

Will Have a Monument. The kaiser is to have his monument. The designing is in the hands of Prof. Begas. The professor had one idea-that was to ornament the pedestal with an urn, as an emblem of the parliamentary vote to change from ab-

solutism to constitutionalism, but when the design was submitted to the kaiser his first words were: "What is that pot meant to be?" "When the abashed designer explained

the kaiser summarily ordered it to be re placed by an ecclesiastical symbol. The liberals pretend to be very much exasperated over the matter, nevertheless the Reichstag will vote the expense of the monu-

ment without demur.

Plans for the Wedding. Already the guests are beginning to arrive for the royal wedding. The civil marriage will take place in the large reception room of the Freiderich palace. When that is over the entire wedding party will adjourn to the imperial palace, where the religious ceremony will the performed in the private chapel. The newly married couple will, after the ceremony, go to the Statschloss at Potsdam.

The program is materially the same as that of the wedding of Princess Victoria to the

prince of Saxe-Meiningen. A good deal of interest is shown here in the future United States minister. For some reason or another the idea has got about that Dana is to be the man. In the meantime Mr. Phelps and family have gone on a trip in search of warmth. When last heard of he was at Gibraltar heading upon Tangiers, whence he goes on to Cadiz.

Mr. and Mrs. Poulteney Bigelow have ar rived here. They will remain over the wedding ceremonies.

WRECKED BY DYNAMITE. Two Explosions in Rome Cause a Great Deal of Damage.

ROME, Jan. 22.—Dynamite bombs expladed almost simultaneously this afternoon between the Hotel de Angeltorre and in the garden of the proprietor's house, in the Via San Claudio. The hotel was partly wrecked. Every window and every piece of crockery and glassware and bric-a-brac in the hotel was smashed. The front of the hotel was cracked in three places to the second floor and in the door where the bomb exploded a large hole was torn. Nobody was injured. although the hotel had more than 100 lodgers at the hour of the explosion. The people ran out into the streets without waiting to get money or jewelry. They were surrounded at once by a crowd and a company of gendarmes was required to keep the street in

front of the hotel clear. At first the front wall was expected to fall. After an examination, however, the commissary announced that there was no immediate danger and that the lodgers might return to pack their trunks. women refused to return and their belong-ings were cared for by the police. Before evening all had left for other hotels.

The proprietor said this evening that the otel and contents were almost a total loss Not a whole piece of furniture was left in the building. Walls of houses near the hotel were cracked and all the windows were

The proprietor's house in the Via San Claudio was less damaged. All the windows were smashed for 100 yards on either side. No walls were cracked, however, and but for the breakage of glassware, crockery and furniture, little harm was done.

The proprietor of the hotel says he is con

vinced that both explosions were caused by a man whom he discharged recently. That Halifax Coul Deal. Hairrax, N. S., Jan. 22 -- In the House of

Assembly Saturday afternoon Premier Clid-

have issued whips exharting their followers to be unfaltering in their attendance to their parliamentary duties during the coming session. Lord Salisbury and Arthur J. Balfour. formerly first lord of the treasury, emphasize

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Session of Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 22 - All the party leaders

the statements that it is of the utmost importance for every unionist to be in his place early and constantly, as the home rule bill will be introduced shortly after the opening and heavy and hot debates are to be ex-

pected from the beginning.
At a prolonged cannot meeting yesterday the ministers discussed the legal aspects of the home rule bill. Sir Charles Russell, attorney general, and Lord Herschell, for high chancellor, who previously had not attended the cabinet meetings, were present and gave their opinions at length.
Rt. Hon, James Lowther has been selected to move the amendment of the address. He

will ask that immediate steps be taken to will ask that immediate steps be taken to legislate against pauper allens.

Legal restrictions of pauper immigration have been advocated by the unionist newspapers for many months, especially since the expulsion of anarchists from France last spring swelled the anarchist colony with hundreds of indolent and penniless agitators.

A new department devected to the inter-

A new department, devoted to the inter-ests of labor, is to be formed on the lines suggested by Prof. Gould, who recently was before the royal labor commissioners. lines conform generally with those followed by the labor bureau in Washington. Rather unexpectedly the treasury has allowed a handsome sum for the organization of the bureau. Tom Mann was at first regarded as the prospective head of the new bareau, and many still believe that he will accept the office, despite his assertion that he prefers to remain where he is, as he will be better able to advance the workingmen's interest if not

an incumbent of a government office Mr. Gladstone has received hundreds of letters in the last few, days and scores of letters in the last few days and scores of callers, making inquiries as to the state of his health. The report says his failing health has caused great solicitude among his personal friends and the advocates of home rule. To dispel all doubts he walks and drives frequently in the park, besides sending out occasional denials, and asserting that he is more energetic than for some time. Mr. Gladstone is very closely guarded by his family and nearest friends, and only personal and political intimates are able to personal and political intimates are able to

NATALIE AND MILAN.

Their Reconciliation Causes Pleasure in European Courts.

Belorade, Jan. 22. - The Servian radicals have joined in the national rejoicing over the reconciliation of Milan and Natalie. The newspapers are vieing with each other in expressing congratulations and good wishes. Young King Alexander has telegraphed to his parents that the announcement of the reconciliation was the pleasantest news ever received by him and has afforded him the happiest day of his life. Many letters and telegrams of congratutation have been received by the king and his parents from

ceived by the king and his parents from foreign courts.

In court circles it is said that the reconciliation is due to the pleadings of the son, but this is not credited generally. The whole affair is believed to have been the achievement of Russian diplomats, who have found the absence of such a good friend as Nating a property of the president of the presiden as Natalie a serious detriment to Russian interests. Milan, moreover, is naturally pro-Russian and has been rendered more so by securing loans from St. Petersburg. His return to Natalie is believed to have followed directly the promise of further payments from the same source.

The question as to the necessity of another marriage ceremony is much discussed. divorce was not accepted as valid by Natalie although Milan always has maintained that it was complete. As the divorce was sanctioned by law another wedding will be indes

SAFE IN ROUMANIA.

Arton, the Panama Canal Lobbyist, Beyond

the Reach of French Law. Paris, Jan. 22.—The Gil Blas says that the warrant for the arrest of Arton, the Panama lobbyist, supposed to have bribed 104 deputies with 1,350,000 francs, was issued vesterdas. The air of authority with which the statement is made excited considerable surprise in view of M. Bourgeois' declaration in the Chamber on January 16, when he was hard pressed by Deputy Millevoye, that the hard pressed by Deputy Millevoye, that the warrant had been issued on January 17. The Gil Blas adds that Arton is known to have left France some time ago, and is now be-lieved to be in Roumania. As France has no extradition treaty with Roumania, Arton is

beyond the reach of law. Arton was supposed to be in London in communication with Herz and possibly Andrieux a short time ago. In England could have been arrested at the instance In England he the French government, and considerable surprise is expressed that M. Bourgeois should have held back with his warrant until Arton found time to place himself on

ess dangerous grounds.
The Siecle understands that M. Franque ville, examining magistrate, has recom-mended the prosecution of sixteen persons whom he has examined?

ANXIETY IN EGYPT.

Actions of the Khedive That Do Not Please the British Residents.

Carro, Jan. 22 - The good impression caused by the success of Great Britain's intervention in the Eg. ptian cabinet affair is giving way to a feeling of great anxiety among the European residents, in conse quence of the almost defiant attitude since adopted by the khedive. The khedive's tions in his favor by ostentatious attendance at prayers in the mosque and performances in the opera house has had the effect of increasing the excitement among the natives, caused by the action of the erument. The British officials here be the khedive's course has shaken the British ress of reforms instituted by the British government.

Held a Secret Conference

BERLIN, Jan. 22,-The new national party organized to oppose the policy of the new regime, and especially that part of its policy recognized in the customs, held a secret meeting in Berlin yesterday. Among the conspicuous persons present were Privy Coun-cillor Wildenbruch and Herr Burgofisher of Ausburg. None of the results of the conference have yet been made public.

LONDON, Jan. 22 .- The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle says: It is expected that Archbish on Corrigan of New York will re-Archoistop Corrigan of New York will re-ceive a severe admonition from the pope in regard to his opposition to Archbishop Sa-tolli and Archbishop Ireland. It has been decided that the new papal delegate will reside in Washington.

Must Learn the Russian Language. Bennin, Jan 22 .- General Gourko, governor general of Warsaw, has granted German employes in factories in Russian Poland one more year in which to learn the Russian language. In case they do not know the language in January, 1894, they will be expelled.

Brought Suit for Damages.

Tosoxro, Ont., Jan. 22 .- Action has been taken against the Stouffville agent of the New York Mutual Life Insurance company by the Manufacturers' Life Insurance company of this city for \$20,000 damages for alleged slander.

ington introduced a bill respecting the much talked of coal negotiations. The bill was entitled "An Act for the Further En-couragement of Coal Mining." The second reading of the bill was set down for Tuesday. ADDING TO THE DEATH ROLL

More Victims of the Alton Junction Disaster Succumb to Their Injuries. Great Interest Being Tuken in the Coming

AWFUL SUFFERING OF THE INJURED

Fourteen Additional Deaths Expected-Many Burned Beyond Recognition Stories of Eye Witnesses of the Terrible Affair -Caring for the Sufferers.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Jan. 22.—Eleven additional deaths up to 0 o'clock is the record of the dual catastrophe at Alton Junction since midnight last night. The total list of dead is as follows:

WEBB ROSS, Mattoon, Ill. HIRAM CORNELIUS, Iowa. EDWARD MILLER, Alton Junetion. TWO UNIDENTIFIED MEN. WILLIAM SHATTUCK, Upper Alton, III. HENRY PENNING, Wann, III. WILLIAM MCARTHY, Alton. III. JOHN LOCKE, Alton EDWARD MATRIN Alton. DANIEL HARERS, Alton Junction. WILLIAM MANTZ, Fosterburg, 1il. CHARLES UTT. Alton. W. H. MILLER, Alton. CHARLES HARRIS, Alton. JOHN WILKINSON, Alton. Fourteen of the injured are expected by the hospital authorities to die. They are:

OTTO HAGEMANN, Alton. JOHN HERMANN, Alton. FRED HERMANN, Alton. JOSEPH HERMANN, Alton. HENRY PILGRIN, Alton. JOHN LATRELLE, Alton. W. B. RICHARDSON, Alton. JOHN BURK, Alton. FRED SCULLIN, Alton. MURRAY, Upper Alton.

- ROTEN, Upper Alton. WILLIAM MILLER, Alton Junction. A. T. FRASER, St. Louis. FRANK BARTH, Brauford, Can. Seriously Injured. Those who sustained serious injuries, but

who will probably recover, are: Mrs. A. L. Willen and child, Kansas City, HENRY WIGGINS, Alton Junction. GEORGE STAPLES, Alton Junction. John McPike, Alton. HERMAN NUSKE, Alton Louis Deneau, Montreal, Can.

HENRY STAPLES, Uniontown, Ky. - MONTGOMERY, Alton. DAN HARRIS. Alton Junction. FRANK BARTON, Stamford, Out. Louis McIntosu, Alton Junction. WILLIAM McIntosh, Alton Junction. JOHN MONOHAN, East St. Louis, JAMES MULLANE, Alton Junction. CHARLES HARRIS, Alton. W. T. HARRISON, Alton. HAMELIN VALENTINE, Philadelphia, CHARLES HALL, Alton Junction. J. B. MANHAUS, Alton. Pat O'MEARA, Alton. Z. B. JOR. Alton. JOHN SEISLER, Alton. EPHRAIM RICHARDSON, Alton. JOHN FINLEY, Alton. JOHN McPike, Alton.

EVAN CALDWELL, Alton. PATRICK FINDLEY, Alton. CHARLES CROWL, Alton. Besides these, more than a score sustained mjuries of a more or less serious nature whose names could not be learned.

Wrapped in a Mantle of flame. All the dead were burned to death by flaming oil.

Of the fatally injured, all are more or less burned about the limbs and body, but the worst injuries sustained are fearfully nurned heads and faces. There are also many injured internally from inhaling flames, which parched their throats to such an extent that their escape from instant death is almost miraculous. The other injured suffered from burns on various parts of the head, limbs and body. The awfulness of the catastrophe arouses

wonder that the casualties are not twice as large as they are.

The wreck and its consequences was the one topic of conversation in Alton today. representative of the Associated Press ar rived at that city early this morning, and already half the town was out on the streets in small groups discussing the affair. By the time the church bells were ringing for services nearly the whole population was out on the streets, but for the majority, St. seph's hospital where the dead and dy lay, seemed to be the objective point.

In the Hospital. Immediately on entering the hospital the hushed voices and easy footsteps of the physicians, Sisters of Mercy, and attendants told only too well that the place was literally the valley of the shadow of death.

Many of those brought there for treatment yesterday had already succumbed to their injuries, and for many others it was only a

question of a few hours of suffering.
The scenes in the wards occupied by the injured were even more heartrending than yesterday. Lying in cots, wrapped swathed in cotton and bandages, until almost lost the semblance of human being amost lost the sembance of minimal beings, and surrounded by weeping relatives and sorrowing friends, they formed a picture that brought tears to the eyes of even the physicians, accustomed as they are to such sights. The meanings of the patients were piteous. Every few moments some tortured soul, writhing in agony, would half rise from his couch, then fall back suffering more intense pain than before. Seeming to know by intuition when the physician was near them, they would beg pitcously to be relieved

Doctor, for God's sake kill me, and put me out of this misery!" said one.
"Oh! for even an instant's relief from this torture!" said another.

Praying for Death.

Perhaps the most pitiful sight of all was that of 13-year-old Willie McCarty. Sitting by his bedside, trying in vain by gentle words and soothing caresses, while her voice trembled with grief and with a broken heart, was his mother. The boy's fiesh was cooked from head to foot. His eyes were burned out and the skin had peeled off his ce and head, taking with it large portions flesh. The only response the anxious other received to her question as to how he

"Oh, my head! Doctor, why can't I die!" Some of the patients lay perfectly quiet, not a mean escaped their lips. "Poor fellows," said the attendant physician. 'They are fast going beyond all earthly suffering." All those thought to be fatally injured were

allowed to remain at the hospital. The others were removed to their homes or the homes of friends throughout the city.

Many volunteers, too, were at the hospital
to administer to the wants of those there, and, if possible, to lessen the pain of their last few hours on earth. So great was the crowd seeking admittance to the hospital that the attendants were forced to lock the doors and only admit a limited number at a time. Many of these were mere idlers, at-tracted by morbid curiosity, but the greater umber were there for the purpose of inquir-

ng regarding friends. Blackened and Disfigured Corpses

It was not until a visit was made to the morgue back of the hospital that the horri-ble reality of the accident became apparent. Here, awaiting the undertaker were the bodies of five of those who died during the night. The bandages had been removed from the bodies and the awful ravages of the burning flames were plainly apparent. They could not be recognized even by rela-tives. The oil, wherever it had touched the skin, had burned deep into the flesh, while

such portions of cuticie as escaped entire destruction were blistered, and in many places blackened by the intense heat. The lips were terribly swellen and discolored, and the eyes of all five were burned entirely out. Every vestige of hair was burned off of the face and head and in many places the skull and check bones were exposed.

and cheek bones were exposed.

Wives and mothers, sisters and daughters, on being shown the bodies of the beloved lead, shrank back in horror, and could scarcely be convinced that the distorted features before them were all that remained of those so dear to them and whose taking away meant, in some instances, the loss of their sole support and relimices.

The converse inquest was held at the

The coroner's inquest was hold at the hospital, the jury having previously been in session at Wann and Alton Junction. The verdict in each case states that death was "caused by burning oil, accidentally exploted and thrown over them."

The funcrals of a number of the victims will be held tomorrow and the others will be buried Tuesday.
Edward Miller was buried this afternoon at Alten Junction.

Rumors of More Deaths.

There was a rumor on the streets late this fternoon that eleven students from Shurtafternoon that eleven students from Shurtieff college had been missing since the accident of yesterday. All efforts of the Associated press reporters to verify the rumor
falled, however, and it is the opinion of the
majority of Alton citizens that there is no
truth in the statement. But the fact that
there were found this morning near the
scenes of the wreck other bodies, additional
to those reported in last night's disnatches. to those reported in last night's dispatches, gives rise to a probability that there may be yet more bodies which have not been found. When Mrs. William Mantz reported to the Alton police department this morning that her husband, who had started for the scene of the accident about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, had not yet returned, a searching party was organized, and after a long time the dead body of Mantz was found near Wood river, over half a mile from the place where the explosion occured. The supposi tion is that he started to run in the direction of his home as soon as the explosion took place and was caught by a shower of the seething fluid. He, however, must have run some distance after he was burned and probably fell dead on reaching the spot where his body was found. Reports about the time of the finding of Mantz body and others missing, induced a search, which is still going on for the bodies of other victims.

Hundreds Flocking to Alton Junction.

The scene of yesterday's dreadful catastrophe was visited by hundreds today. Most of this crowd was attracted by mere curios-ity, while relic hunters were present in large numbers. The latter carried with them mementoes in the shape of twisted bits of the wrecked tanks and still others, mostly boys, scraped around in the ruins of the baggage and buffet car to see if they could find anything of value. Of the hundreds wno visited the place, few

cared to remain long. It seemed to some as though the shricks of pain and cries of horror that awoke the echoes yesterday still hovered in the air, and to others the memory of the grief and anguish imparted a sacred ness to the surroundings. Even the wrock-ing crew, busily at work clearing away the debris of the wreck and fire, worked in a subdued manner as though impressed with the solemnity of the surroundings. No trace had been found up to 6 o'clock of the runaway switchman, Richard Grattan. It is thought he run away for good.

The total loss to the company, so the rail-ray officials state touight, will be between \$125,000 and \$150,000. It includes the engine combination baggage and buffet car, and twenty oil tunks and freight cars and their contents. The fact that three palace cars were drawn away from the wreck by a switch engine before the oil tanks exploded led to an erroneous report that they also were burned.

The railway company sent the remains of the dead engineer, Webb Ross, to Mattoon last night, and also sent the fireman, Dick White, who suffered a sprained ankle when he jumped from the engine, to his home. None of the other trainmen were so seriously injured as to incapacitate them from duty. What Eye Witnesses Say. William Hammond a Rig Four track walker, who was quite severely burned, said to the reporter today: "There was nothing

that I could do. Water would do no good, and so I stood looking on. I had started to stroll away when the explosion occurred. I had not got seventy feet away before I was knocked to my knees by the crash of the tanks. I felt the hot oil light on my head and hands and felt the fearful burning sensation. To relieve myself I buried my head in the earth and threw dirt over my hands hen I ran away."
Louis Deneau, an employe of the Alton gas works, attracted to the spot by carlosity, was also burned about the head and hands. Deneau states that he was fully 500 yards

One curious feature about the affair is that when the tank exploded the oil shot directly upward to a height of some 200 or 300 feet, then, as though impelled by some central force, suddenly shot out in all directions. falling over a wide area.

Louis Utt, who was instantly burned to death, was almost underneath one of the

away from the tanks when they exploded

tanks, and was scalded by oil that ran over the sides of the tanks. John Webster was standing about twenty feet from the tank and was only touched by a few drops from the mass of fire that went

The blazing, flying oil was distinctly visible at Alton, four miles away. Several persons state they saw it, and to be visible there it must have reached a height of over

It Was an Appalling Sight. "I was standing 250 feet west of the tanks," said James Maupin to the reporter, when the explosion came. The roar made by the burning oil told me it contained an unusual amount of gas, and I had started to go to my horse, which was hitched some dis-tance away. Just as I started the explosion came. There was a dull roar. For an instant my eyes were blinded by the flash. Then I saw a huge wall of fire coming directly toward me I remember now that it was so high as to be far above the tree tops, and must have been 300 feet high. The sight was a most beautiful one, but I was too close for omfort, and I ran as fast as I could from the proaching wall. I was just in time, for as was my overcoat, was set on fire by some drops of the burning fluid, which reached me. I hastily pulled it off, and as I did so on each side there rushed by me what I could hardly distinguish for the sheets of I could hardly distinguish for the sheets of flame as human beings. I hastily threw my overcoat over the man nearest to me and then rolled him over in the dust. After extinguishing the fire I cut off his boots and the upper part of his clothing and told him to go to the station. Afterwards I assisted two more victims who reshed that me shrighing and hawling in rushed past me, shricking and howling in agony. Thirty or forty others passed me while I was assisting these poor wretches. I afterwards learned that the first man I

MEXICO'S EXPORTS.

assisted was Edward Maupin, a man wh

for medical assistance.

surname is the same as my own, but o whom I never before heard. After this

Many other eye witnesses were inter-viewed, but all tell practically the same

imped in my buggy and hastened to Alton

More Than Half of Them Are Sent to the

United States. NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 22.—The Times Democrat's City of Mexico special says: The official report of the secretary of the treasury, giving the exportations from Mexjee for the past fiscal year, has just been issued. It shows that the total value of exports was \$75,467,007. Of the exports the precious metals reached a total value \$50,000,000, an increase over exports of the preceding year of \$18,000,000. Exports of miscellaneous products fell off several hundred thousand dollars. The principal nations to which exports were sent were: Germany, \$4,434.231; Spain, \$661,450; United States of America, \$49,932,664; France, \$4,644,386; England, \$15,267,455.

The exports to the United States aggregated \$4,949,588 more than in the preceding

CHEAPER TELEPHONE TOLLS

Some of the Principal Patents Will Expire Within a Year.

ABUSE OF THE SYSTEM IN WASHINGTON

Extravagant Rates Charged for a Poor Service Tammany and the Quarantine Bill -Silver Legislation in Prospect-Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 22

Among the attorneys and men in congress who have for years tollowed the subject through the courts and the patent office, much is being said about the anticipated breaking of the telephone monopoly by the early expiration of the principal patents under which it is now operating. The patent on the transmitter and receiver, and also that upon the general idea of transmitting sound by electricity, will expire within twelve months, when, it is stated, the telephone field will be free to a half dozen or more patents, and it is expected that tolls will rapidly decline in every state. In this connection it is noted that congress, which is generally so attentive to the interests of the citizens of the District of Columbia, especially when it comes to anything in the direction of home government, has never attempted to check the exorbitant telephone rates which are charged in the capital of the nation. A very ordinary service here taxes patrons \$100 each a year, even where more than one is served by a single wire. In Indiana and several states the legislatures have fixed the maximum telephone charges at 83 a month for a service equal to that furnished here, and the law has withstood the test of the courts, while the service has deteriorated. In Washington, which is the ward of the "economists" of congress, the tendency of telephone rates has been constantly upward, while going

downward in the states. As to National Ourantine.

The fate of the national quarantine bill will be decided in the house tomorrow. When the voting begins the main contest will be over Mr. Cockran's amendment, which has already been adopted in committee of the whole, and which secures the Tammany quarantine of New York from all interference from the national government and will again allow Dick Croker's brotherin-law, Dr. Jenkins, to assume full control of the harbor in case of any danger of cholera. In view of Mr. Rayner's statement yester-day that the defeat of this amendment would mean the defeat of the bill, because the Tammany democrats would vote against any national quarantine measure which did not protect the patronage and pickings of their protect the patronage and pickings of their local quarantine, it is probable that this amendment will be retained. Its presence in the bill makes the entire measure practically nugatory. At the same time Senator Harris, who will have charge of the amended bill when it goes back to the senate, expresses himself as willing to accept it. Another contest will be over the third section, which authorizes the secretary of the treasury to take the necessary quaranthe treasury to take the necessary quarantine precautions at any port where, in his judgment, the local quarantine is not sufficient. Mr. Stump, whose amendment for a seven-day quarantine at the port of departure was sooverwhelmingly defeated yesterday, will join the opposition against this section, which is regarded by him and other southern democrats as a direct violation of the sacred doctrine of state rights. Messrs Kilgore and Cummings will reserve their filibustering tactics until the bill, as amended

is put on its final passage. Should the bill become a law in its present form, the only effective feature will be the section authoriz-ing the president to suspend immigration from any infected point or country. Will Fillbuster if Necessary.

Adherents and agents of the incoming administration continue their missionary among members of the house in behalf of the reneal of the Sherman silver act. Within a few days it is expected that the rules com-mittee of the house will fix a day for the consideration of the Andrew bill repealing the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The resolution, however, will not include any provision for reaching a vote, and in the absence of some form of cloture it will be easy for Mr. Bland, and the other oc easy for Mr. Bland, and the other advocates of free coinage, to filibuster against the Andrew bill. It has been intimated, by authority of Mr. Cleveland to nearly all of the democratic members of the house who have been re-elected, that if they desire any favors for themselves or their friends at the bands of the incoming istration they will do well to show them-selves worthy of a seat at the banquet table by voting in favor of the repeal of the Sher-man act. It still seems probable, however, that the democrats will not be put to this painful test, inasmuch as the silver men are as determined as ever to prevent the house from reaching a vote. Representative Bland said today: "It will be nothing but a day of wind, and when it comes to the voting we will fillbuster against any decisive step in the direction of a ballot. We will provide that there shall be no final vote taken." Even if the bill should by any miracle pass the house, Schator Stewart and other

prevent its passage there by talking against

friends of free coinage in the senate will

Civil Service Reform, It is understood that one of President leveland's first acts on entering the white house will be to reorganize the civil service house will be to reorganize the civil service commission. President Lyman, for whom Mr. Harrison has vainly sought a successor, will probably of succeeded by Representative Andrew of Massachusetts, the present charman of the civil service reform committee of the house. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt has consented to continue to serve on the commission. Mr. George D. J. Johnstone of Louisians, the present democratisms of Louisians, the present democratic stone of Louisiana, the present democrat commissioner, is not regarded by Mr. Cleve-land as a sufficiently aggressive civil service reformer to co-operate with Messrs. Andrew and Roosevelt. He will therefore be provided with either a desirable consulate or some agreeable place at home. The name of his successor has not been selected. The new civil service commission will be of a character to strike terror to the hosts of hungry democratic office seekers.

Aspirants for Secretary of the Senate. There will soon be lively times about the alls of congress. The time has almost come for the reorganization of both the senate and house. There will be no trouble to find an abundant number of aspirants for the half

lozen positions to be filled by popular vote in

the two houses.

It is no longer a matter of the least doubt

that the democrats will have control of the senate after the 4th of March. Should the deadlocks continue in the legislatures of the four or five states now trying to elect sena-tors the result will simply be a diminution of fors the result will simply be a diminution of republican strength, and the democrats, aided as they will be by the populists, may go right on and elect a secretary, sergeaut-at-arms and chapiain, the only officers now selected by caucus or popular vote in the senate. All the other positions of which there are some hundreds, are filled by the first two officers named, nearly all by the secretary. When

named, nearly all by the secretary. the office of executive clerk of the senate was abolished a year ago, to give vent to some senatorial spicen against the news-paper fraternity, the number of elective offi-cers was reduced to three. The position of secretary of the sona'e is the best one within the gift of congress, so far as salary is concerned. The place pays \$5,396, and has at its disposal nearly all of the smaller patronage. The position of sergeant-at-arms of the senate is worth \$4,500 and chaplain

There are at this time five open candidate